BIJOU TREATRE-8-A Brass Monkey. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Richellen. CASING-8-Erminie.
DALY'S THEATRE- 8:15-The Great Unknown.

DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—8:30—The Tallapoosa.
EDEN MUSEE—Wai Tableaus.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S—Hands Across the Sea. HARDMAN HALL-10 a. m. to 10 p. m. - Burman Curi-Exposition. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-The Charity Ball.

SQUARE THEATRE -2-Little Lord Fauntle 5:30-Aunt Jack.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-Sarasate-D'Albert METHOPOLITAN OPERA HOUST ASSEMBLY ROOMS

Fete in aid of the Church of the Redeemer. NEW PARK THEATRE - 8-Irish Aristocracy. NIBLO'S GARDEN - 8-Kajanka.

DRIGIES' GALLERY-Evening-Loan Exhibition.

PALMER'S THEATRE-8-Wild Oats and Trying It On. PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE - 8:15-Shenaudoah. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Seven Ages. STAR THEATRE-2 and 8-Myles Aroon.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-County Fair. STH AVENUE THEATRE-8-The Silver King. 14TH STREET THEATRE - 8-Minstrels. OTH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST .- Getty oburg.

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### New-Pork Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1889.

# FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Henry M. Stanley has arrived at William telegraphed his congratulations to Stanley and Emin. = Resolutions embracing the party measures were adopted by the Liberal Federation at Manchester; Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting in the Town Hall. = A French warship will be ordered to Brazil. === The dock laborers' strike at Bristol has been settled by a compromise. == The Czar has reassured France regarding his recent visit to Berlin,

Congress.-The Senate in session. === Many bills and resolutions were introduced, after which the Senate went into executive session

Domestic.-The President appointed Judge Daof the Supreme Court. === In the Cronin case counsel for the defence spoke in behalf of Kunze and O'Sullivan. = General Stephen R. Smith died at his home in New-Haven. === Senator Edmunds suggested that the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus be celebrated by founding a great National university in Washington - The General Christian Conference, un der the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, was held in Boston - The President will start Auditorium.

City and Suburban .- Three Italian women were shot in a tenament-house fight and one died. The bill for Congress was adopted by the World's Fair Executive Committee. === The steamboat Newburgh caught fire in the Hudson: there was a panic, but no one was hurt. = Clever swindlers passed forged checks on a bank. === Approva of the President's Message. = Samuel Wilke son's funeral was held. ==== Arrangements were made to entertain the Pan-American delegates === A policeman died under mysterious circumstances. = A lunatic attempted murder in a furniture store. \_\_\_ Commissioner Cram announced his intention of resigning from the Dock Department after the close of the investigation Stocks dull, and as a rule strong, although the closing was rather weak under fresh attacks Warmer The Weather .- Forecast for to-day :

and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, . 27 degrees; lowest, 14; average, 19 3-4.

Senator Edmunds's suggestion that a National University be established in Washington as the wisest method of celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Western Hemisphere will attract much attention and occasion unlimited discussion. Meanwhile, there will be no abatement of effort on the part of the workers for the Fair.

to expend a good deal of indignation for months past on the pictures which their imaginations have drawn for them of President Harrison's not put into circulation bullion notes materialaction in reference to the vacancy on the Su- ly exceeding the amount of bank notes annupreme Bench. Yesterday his appointment was ally retired. To this reasoning it must be obmade, and it is hard to see how the President's most virulent critic can do otherwise than commend it. Judge Brewer is in every way an admirable selection. As United States Judge for the Eighth Circuit since 1884, and by previous service in the State courts of Kansas, he has demonstrated his possession of the judicial population, or 3 per cent, would add forty-two mind and temper in a high degree, and his promotion to the Supreme Court is no more than the just recognition of his experience, qualifica-

tions and talents.

An important step in the preparations for the World's Fair was taken yesterday in the adoption by the General Executive Committee of a bill for presentation to Congress containing a plan of organization, and providing for all the action needful for the success of the enterprise. basis. This is liable to happen if silver coins, If this becomes a law, the Exposition will be he'd in New-York under the direction of a United States International Commission, consisting of two commissioners from each State and one from each Territory and the District of Columbia, and of a hundred well-known citizens of New-York and its immediate neighway he can devise for the benefit of his fellowmen, and that he has no right to leave the bullion should fall in value. But in exactly bullion should fall in value and adding to the heave the bullion should fall in value. But in exactly bullion should fall in value and adding to the heave the bullion should fall in value. But in exactly bullion should fall in value and adding to the heave the bullion should fall in value. But in exactly bullion should fall in value and adding to the heave the bullion, the other for use in case of necessity. Would it not be well to amend the Saxton bill would it not be well to amend the Saxton bill already one of the greatest tradesmen in the Empire of so doing is suggested by the possibility that already one of the greatest tradesmen in the Empire of so doing is suggested by the possibility that already one of the greatest tradesmen in the Empire of so doing is suggested by the possibility that already one of the greatest tradesmen in the Empire of so doing is suggested by the possibility that already one of the greatest tradesmen in the Empire of so doing is suggested by the possibility that already one of the greatest tradesmen in the Empire of so doing is suggested by the possibility that already one of the greatest tradesmen in the Empire of so doing is suggested by the possibility that already one of the greatest tradesmen in the Empire of so doing is suggested by the possibility that already one of the greatest tradesmen in the Empire of the form of the form of the form of the form of t borhood, who are named in the bill. The Pres- absolutely good for a certain value in gold.

this is afforded by the fact that its authors are Messrs. Depew, Root, Whitney and Hewitt.

ecretary Windom's testimony on the value of the Civil Service law is of the most weighty kind. He was at the head of the Treasury Department before the law was enacted, and is things then with that which prevails now. "I have no hesitation," he says, "in pronouncing the present condition of affairs as preferable in all respects." "The beneficial influences of the Civil Service law in its practical workings are clearly apparent." The advantages of the merit system are numerous, in Mr. Windom's eyes, and the clerks furnished by it for appointment he finds entirely satisfactory. This practical evidence of the benefits of the Civil Service system from the head of a great Department will be most gratifying to all the friends of that system, and ought to be at least instructive to its enemies.

The news most generally interesting to Christendom recorded this morning is that announcing the arrival of Stanley Africanus on the coast at Bagamoyo, almost within sight of Zanzibar, with the happy consciousness of having accomplished the mission to which he was summoned by the King of the Belgians three years ago. Together with a vivid and comprehensive account of the explorer's journeyings through Africa, THE TRIBUNE presents today on the first page a map accurately drawn to represent the region traversed. The story of the rescue of Emin is a thrilling one. All that we know of it at present will only whet the desire for Mr. Stanley's own narrative of his adventures and his triumph.

#### THE TREASURY.

The first annual report of Secretary Windom presents a financial plan so striking and important that its other recommendations and its able review of the finances may escape the attention they merit. It is a document simple and clear in statement, unequivocal in its adhesion to Republican principles, and highly encouraging in the information it conveys. The public receipts last year, \$387,050,059, and the expenditures, \$281,996,616 ordinary and \$17,583,314 for sinking fund, resulted in a surplus of \$57,470,129. For the current and hundred and eighty-five millions each, and expenses, including sinking fund, are estimated to leave a surplus of \$43,678,883 this year, and 843,569,522 next year. The growing pensions payments are especially noticed, over ninetyfive millions last year and over ninety-eight millions next year, and it is shown that interest-savings are thus nearly balanced:

...\$140,449,431 \$136,626,263 For reduction of the surplus, it is recommended, first, to apply sums in improving foreign mail service and enlarging foreign markets, and second, in coast and naval defence, through which the money will be returned to the people Repeal of the tobacco tax (\$32,000,000) is advocated, and also of the tax on 6,000,000 gallons alcohol used in the arts (\$5,400,000). The tariff question is discussed at length and ably with most earnest advocacy of the principles of protection, and the necessity of correcting Bagamoye, on the East African coast; Emperor ambiguities and errors in the hasty act of 1883 is strongly urged. The Secretary holds that the example of the founders of the Government, and an overwhelming public sentiment justify liberal expenditures for the encouragement of a merchant marine and the extension of foreign commerce.

Silver coinage has continued for more than eleven years, 299.889,416 ounces of the metal having been bought, and yet the price has fallen from \$1 20 to 93 cents per ounce. The causes are ably examined, and it is reasoned that neither the same nor a larger rate of coinvid J. Brewer, of Kansas, an Associate Justice age can be expected to raise the price. International agreement is not yet obtainable. Undepartments are. There never was any good of the public service to which it has already on duty, and who, as soon as one fire is over are contraction, by driving gold and gold notes out of use; "this Nation is not strong enough nor rich enough to absorb the silver of the world without placing the country wholly upon the Asiatic silver basis," That there has been no contraction thus far, but an increase of six hundred millions in the currency since March, for Chicago, to be present at the opening of the 1878, is shown. Instead of further coinage the Secretary proposes the issue of silver note against all bullion deposited, at its market value on the day of deposit, such notes to be redeemed in silver bullion, at its market value when redeemed, or at the option of the Treasury in gold. Coinage being then unnecessary, and further issues of silver certificates, the stoppage of both is recommended.

In judging of this plan it must be considered that the Secretary does not mean to invite the silver of the whole world, as his words above quoted show, nor to deprive American silver of its chief market by admitting foreign silver on the same terms. He holds that foreign silver would not come hither, because only the world's market price would be obtainable for it, and submits a great body of information showing that the world's surplus available for this country is in fact no more than the surplus from American mines. But he suggests that, if necessary, the deposits could be restricted by the law to silver of American production, a precaution which will be deemed necessary not by silver producers only. In theory, it may be admitted, foreign silver can be palmed off for domestic. In practice, receipts of any magnitude from abroad can always be followed. The limits of domestic supply are not less real because natural and not artificial. The mines The professional fault-finders have managed produce 46,000,000 ounces, of which about 6,000,000 are used in the arts. The remainder, about \$38,000,000 in market value, would jected that the product of the mines would probably increase with a sure and unlimited market. But it may also be urged that some increase in the circulation would not be unsafe. It is now one thousand four hundred millions, and an increase at the same rate with millions yearly without enlarging the supply

per capita. Mr. Windom therefore does not regard the measure as exposing the currency to any danger whatever of deterioration or loss of public confidence. His past record, as well as his report, gives abundant evidence that he has no sympathy with those who want bad money, or unsafe money, or desire to drive gold out of the country and bring the Nation to a silver worth only 72 cents, can be forced into exclusive use as dollars. But it cannot happen, he reasons, if bullion notes are to be issued only against and redeemed only in the market value of the bullion. The notes would then pass, just as the bank notes which they would replace now do, only because believed by the people to be

into circulation instead of gold, or paper promising to pay gold, which would not exist if the silver were in uncoined form. It is the belief of the Secretary, on the contrary, that the Government will gain largely by the appreciation in value of all silver that may be deposited, and therefore able to compare the condition of all now held. If, as some shrewd advocates of silver believe, the plan would soon restore silver to par, that would be of no harm, but of great benefit to the United States. But no such sanguine anticipations need be indulged in order to perceive that the mode of utilizing silver which the Secretary proposes, if confined to bullion of American production, would be much safer, and at the same time more likely to advance the value of silver, than the method of coinage, limited or unlimited. As to the possibility of speculative combinations to hoist the price artificially in order to unload silver upon the Treasury, the Secretary proposes ample defence in the power to redeem bullion notes in gold at the option of Government, and also in the power to refuse deposits when such combinations exist. The plan presents difficulties which will hereafter merit consideration, but it certainly deserves the serious and appreciative attention of Congress, as an exceedingly practical and shrewd method of overcoming evils which have disturbed the finances much already, and threaten to disturb them still more.

THE DOCK INFAMY.

As the investigation of the Dock Department goes on, and the mud and silt are stirred up more thoroughly, the results grow daily fouler and more disgusting. No man of any selfrespect can retain the position of Commissioner when it is made clear that to his laxness, negligence and sloth is due a reprehensible and even criminal condition of affairs in an important municipal department. The spectacle which our Commissioners of Docks have been making of themselves would be comical if it were not deplorable. Each one of them has apparently thought that he owed nothing to the city, nothing to the taxpayers, nothing to his own conscience and manhood. Each one of them seems to have been content to go on drawing his salary without earning a cent of it, for certainly no one of the Dock Commissioners can be accused of any activity, diligence or care, when such frauds, abuses and corruption have been the next year receipts are estimated at three rife under his very nose as have been disclosed in the present investigation.

Enough has been revealed, and far more than enough, to justify the prompt removal of every member of the Board. Some apologists for the disgraceful, inefficient and leaky administration of the docks have declared that the investigation was a Tammany scheme to get control of this branch of the city's business. Whatever may have been the motives which inspired the beginning of this examination, so much has been uncovered, so much that was hidden and foul, that the investigators are entitled to the thanks of all decent citizens. It is indeed a grievous state of affairs when men who have een respected and esteemed by their associates in the community are proved guilty of such inexcusable blindness to the thievery and fraud which were practised before their eyes. The evidence about the swindling in the dredging is alone serious enough to win credit for those who have been successful in exposing it. The degrading influence of faction politics is rarely more painfully exemplified than in the failure of the Commissioners even to attempt to give any return to the taxpayers for the salaries which they were receiving. They ought to be driven out in disgrace without delay.

But the removal of the Dock Commission ers, and the indictment and punishment of all subordinates, contractors and accomplices who have been guilty of defrauding the municipal government, are not the only results which should be brought about by this investigation. The Legislature should act early. The Dock Department during this coming session must be put under the control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as the other city reason for giving it independent authority to spend the proceeds of bonds with the recklessness, the prodigality, the wantonness, which the Commissioners have displayed. Reform the department altogether, and put it in its projer place in the city government, as a department which cannot spend one dollar except under proper authorization. If any department of the city government deserved the amplest freedom, the largest opportunity, it certainly was not that of docks. It was that of schools. Nevertbeless, all the school money is appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. So must all the dock money

THE NEW METHOD OF VOTING.

The public interest in ballot reform constantly increases. The bosses are against it, since its general adoption will mark their decline and fall. The masses of both the political parties are for it, realizing that whatever tends to rid our elections of the gross evils and abuses which now attach to them strengthens our governmental system where it greatly needs strength-"The North American Review" for December contains three timely contributions to the literature of the subject. Mr. Saxton, of this State, writes of the bill which bears his name, while Governor Ames, of Massachusetts, and Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut, report upon the working of the Ballot-Reform laws of their respective States.

The prominent features of the excellent bill which Governor Hill vetoed last spring were, as Mr Saxton explains, first, that all ballots should be printed at public expense and delivered to voters by duly qualified officers; second, that the ballots should contain the names of all candidates nominated for office; third, that the voter should be entirely shielded from observation while preparing his ballot. The Connecticut bill differs from this measure in a vital particular, since it provides for the use of unofficial ballots. The Republican majority in the last two Legislatures in drafting and perfecting their bill have held that the prohibition of all ballots save those furnished by the State was of the essence of genuine ballot reform. So Mr. Saxton held in the interview with him which was lately printed in THE TRIBUNE, and in "The North American" he trenchantly remarks: "A party ballot cannot be a secret ballot. One of the cardinal principles of ballot reform is that no ballot should be allowed to go outside the pollingplace, and that no ballot should be valid that comes from outside. The provision that places partisans in charge of the ballot-booth gives noll-workers the opportunity they seek of ascertaining what party ballot the voter selects." These objections to the use of unofficial ballots have not been met, because they cannot be.

In essential particulars the Massachusetts law and the Saxton bill agree. Mr. Saxton points out, however, that whereas his own bill provided for the use of fac-simile unofficial ballots in case the official ballots for any reason should not be delivered, the Massachusetts law directs

additional risk that the dollars can be forced law in this particular? Otherwise the bosses in the event of that measure becoming a law might still continue roundly to assess candidates for the expenses of printing precautionary facsimile ballots. Governor Ames testifies that the Massachusetts law met the best expectations, and expresses the opinion that "no one would seriously consider" its repeal and a consequent return to the old election methods. Governor Hill has held out for an unofficial ballot, but the Massachusetts Governor writes that the provision for the printing of all ballots by the Commonwealth "struck a severe blow at corruption in politics." The Governor of Connecticut, after giving the gist of the Ballot-Reform law of that State, adds: "I do not regard our experience in this State at our local election held in October as sufficient to justify any expression of opinion as to the merits of the law under which it was conducted. . . Until we test it in a general State election it would be premature to form a definite conclusion as to its workings."

The statement of the Civil Service Commis-

sioners that more money is needed for the proper performance of the work intrusted to them is amply borne out by a brief examination of the facts which they present in their report. THE TRIBUNE on September 27 directed attention to the need of a larger appropriation for the Commission, and deprecated the renewal of the attempts made a year ago to cripple its work by proposing to reduce the means at its disposal. It is indicative of the general sentiment on the subject of Civil Service reform that when a motion was made in the House of Representatives on December 17, 1888, to strike from an appropriation bill the amounts of the salaries of the three Commissioners only twenty-five votes (all Democratic) could be mustered in its favor. Should a similar attempt be made at the present session, we are glad to believe that not even so many Representatives as that will be found willing to go on record as favoring the wiping-out of all that has been gained thus far in the reform of the Civil Service.

In support of their contention that the appropriation is insufficient the Commissioners say hat during the summer their employes were obliged to work overtime, and yet despite of the best efforts that could be put forth the examination papers were fully two months in arrears at the close of the fiscal year, and at the date of the report they were ninety days in arreads. In the last year the number of persons examined was nearly twice as large as during the preceding year, and yet there was no increase of force. The appropriation for this year was \$35,000, of which \$10,500 was for the salaries of the Commissioners and \$5,250 for travelling expenses. The Commission now has fourteen employes, while in order to do its work with efficiency and reasonable speed it needs eight more. For the salaries of these it asks \$10,000. The estimated travelling expenses are \$1,250 larger than for this year, and the Commission is desirous of paying the nominal sum of \$100 each to the secretaries of local heards, which would amount to \$6,000 in all. Therefore, it asks for next year a total appropriation of \$53,000-an increase of

The sum total is a modest one, considering the results accomplished. The Commissioners well say: "There may be a division of opinion as to whether there should or should not be a Civil Service law at all, but surely there can be none as to its being properly enforced while on the statute-book and as to the Commission's being given sufficient means to enforce it." What has been done in the way of Civil Service reform has been mainly done so far by Republican votes, and the majority in the present Congress can have no reason for hesitation in equipping the Civil Service Comsystem as effective as possible in those branches | whole time to the work, who are constantly een applied. The extra \$18,000 will be

## INSURANCE AGAINST BURGLARY.

It is cynically asserted that the alarming in. crease of late in the number of burglaries committed in New-York and the surrounding districts is not altogether unconnected with a scheme to float a company for the insurance of goods and chattels against the predatory invasion of nocturnal artists of the "Manhattan Bank" Hope stamp. An institution of this kind has been in existence in London since 1887, when a wellknown firm of brokers began to issue circulars announcing that they were "prepared to effect insurance at Lloyds against the risks of loss by theft or robbery, with or without violence, or burglary, on certain definite terms." The scheme has proved wonderfully successful, and people eginning to take out policies against burglaries almost as frequently as against losses by fire. No claims, however, are allowed on the policies if the entire loss on any single occasion amounts to less than \$25. Nor will the in surance company admit its liability in cases where the theft less been committed by a person living on the premises, such as a servant, or where the loss is due to sack and pillage by insurgents, or military or usurped powers. The scale of premiums is as follows:

PRIVATE RESIDENCES. No. 1. 60 cents per cent per annum, when the whole ontents of the house are insured.

No. 2. 80 certs per cent per annum, when the whole ontents of a house are insured, but to include damage one or caused by turglars.

No. 3. 80 cents per cent per annum, where specially elected articles are insured, such as plate, lewelry,

No. 4. 60 cents per cent per annum, where specially rejected articles are insured, but a warranty is given that they are kept in a safe when not in use. BUSINESS PREMISES.

No. 5. 31 20 per cent per annum, business premises. No. 6. 80 cents per cent per annum, business premis, when it is shown that special precautions are taken protect the property. It is impossible to feel otherwise than attracted by so ingenious a scheme, which must commend itself to property owners in the city and house holders in the outlying districts. Additional

confidence would be inspired in the enterprise if it were to become known that several gentle. men whose portraits enjoy places of honor in the photograph album of Inspector Byrnes had cons nted to act as trustees and directors of the company in question. There are not many cities in the country, or

in the world either for that matter, which can complain of a superfluity of public libraries. Yet that is the condition which threatens Salem. Mass. That town has a library in the Bertram mansion, and John Kinsman, who died there recently, bequeathed certain property for a public ibrary, his intention being that the income of the property should support the library. If this should not prove to be the case, the legacy might become a burden to the city, and the city authorities, consequently, are hesitating whether to accept the bequest or not. Probably Mr. Kinsman's excellent intentions will be carried out; but it would have been much wiser if during his lifetime he had established the library, made sure that the income provided would be sufficient to maintain it, and then turned it over to the city as a free gift. Mr. Carnegie contends, with no little force, that the rich man is bound to

the event of Salem's refusal to accept his post-

An immense number of novels are either born dead or cease to move within a few weeks of their being launched into an unappreciative world The device adopted by a London publishing house of advertising one of its new books by means of sandwich men dressed as funeral mutes with long crape "weepers" round their hats must therefore regarded as peculiarly appropriate, although painful to bereaved authors.

Men of the present day who attend the opera

and theatre and are debarred the pleasure of see ing the actors and the stage by the high-hat nuisance, may take comfort from the fact that their grandfathers and great-grandfathers suffered a similar infliction. In "The European Magazine," published in London, for December, 1783, is the following: "It is the fashion in Paris for the ladies to wear straw hats of a monstrous size. made in imitations of the arcostatic globes; on which account they are called 'les chapeaux au ballon.' It is to be hoped that the whimsical mode will not be introduced among the people of England, as it would prove still more incon-WHAT CIVIL SERVICE REFORM COSTS, venient at the play houses than the late high heads." And again we read: "Woe to the frequenters of the play houses if the new French balloon hats are ever brought into fashion here in

> In one of our minor local courts an umbrella was recently declared judicially to be property. The decision marked a distinct step forward in civilization, since up to that time any umbrella had been universally regarded as belonging to the man by whom it was seized (literally) and possessed for the time being. A hardly less revolutionary doctrine has just been proclaimed in Madison, Wis., where the hazing of a freshman has been set down as a criminal offence, the perpetrator of the outrage being fined \$10 and costs, or, in default of payment, sentenced to sixty days in sail. Hazing as an adjunct of higher education will now fall into disrepute.

their present form." But they were.

It is now given out that Governor Hill intends to open a law office in this city at the close of his present term at Albany. A law office? Considering his skill in pipe-laying, perhaps he will prefer to take the presidency of a Sub-Way com-

According to Secretary Noble's report, there are about 250,000 Indians in the United States, and they occupy or have control of about 116,630,106 acres of land. That means on an average 466 acres-a pretty good-sized farm-for every man, woman and child in the Indian tribes. Vilas once called the Indians "troglodytes of barbarism." Under our system these "troglodytes" seem to be better off than a good many white men who have votes and who work hard for a living. We can hardly expect the Indians to hanker after civilization when being uncivilized is so greatly to their material advantage.

It is understood that the date of the formal reappearance of Carter Harrison in Northwestern politics has been indefinitely postponed. He placed himself in the hands of his friends the other day with the design of soon leaving those useful members a blooming Chicago official. Those hands are now empty; but where, O where is Carter? Perhaps he has started on another tour around the world. At all events he didn't get the

Speaking of the Boston fire on Friday, the Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Fire Department

anid:

The Boston Fire Department is a very good one, it is not a full paid department, however, like ours, and in that lies its weakness. Some of the men employed by it are what are known as call men. That is, they are not required to devote their full time to the service. They receive about \$100 or \$125 a year, and when called out to a fire must respond the best way they can, leaving their shops or brucks or whatever they are working at. They are at liberty to seek employment outside of the department. It is a system similar in some respects to our old volunteer department.

well-organized Fire Department of Boston will have to be taken back. In New-York or Brooklyn we would never think of having any Fire Departmission with the means for making the merit | ment except one composed of men who give their scene of another in case an alarm is sent in. A semi-volunteer Fire Department is an anachronism in a great city, and a dangerous one, too,

> It is whispered that some of the Democratic State officials-elect do not agree with Governor Hill in regard to the disposition of the patronage of their respective departments. The Governor would like to have them give the leading clerk ships to men of his own selection-so the story Well, is there anything unreasonable about that? He was allowed to run the Syracuse convention; why shouldn't he also be allowed to have a good whack at the patropage falling to the men whom he placed in nomination?

## PERSONAL.

After the expiration of his term of service on the bench of the Court of Appeals, Judge Danforth will go back to live at Rochester, his old home.

The Rev. Arthur Brooks, of this city, is conducting daily noon services for business men at Hartford, Conn., this week; a task most congenial to that earnest

Young Mr. Coningsby Disraell, the nephew and help the University of which he is expected to be graduated next year. Curiously enough he shares his suite of ooms with a member of the Gladstone family, who is, moreover, his most intimate friend and chum. The idea of a Disraell and a Gladstone under the same roof-tree, sharing their meals, and on the friendliest possible terms with one another, is of a nature completely to stagger the politicians of an older generation, who remember the bitter hatred which existed between Ben Dizzy and the Grand Old Man.

The Right Rev. Dr. Jayne, Lord Bishop of Chester, has created a sensation throughout England by his renarkable confession, in the course of a public address at Stockport a fortnight ago, that his two principal anditions in life have been to write a good novel and to run a public house, or liquor salcon, on the best principles."

Mr. Depew will address the students of Vassar Col. lege on Friday of next week.

A Concord, N. H., correspondent of "The Boston Fraveller" says that Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who often visits Concord in his private car to meet his son who is being educated at the noted St. Paul's Schooltwo and one-half miles from the city—is a welcome guest at the hotels and to the hack-drivers. To the latter he hands a five-dollar note for pa-sage from the city to the school, refusing any return change, the regular fare being \$2.

Mr. Labouchere, who spent several years at Constantinople in his younger days as attache of the Embassy there, usserts that the present Sultan is the son of a Kurd slave who was employed in the harem of his reputed father. He adds that it is believed at Stamboul that his real father was an Armenian coachman attached to the Court. This rumor is to a certain extent corroborated by the distinctly Armenian features of the Commander of the Faithful, and also by several peculiar traits of his character.

most no et for the enormous quantity of luggage which he causes to be sent with him on his journeys. He takes whole boxes of hats and huge trunks of dress suits, morning coats and other changes. He makes a point when visiting anywhere of not being seen twice in the same coat, and the variety of his garments is as astonishing as the tailor's bill for them must be long.

Neither Queen Victoria nor the Princess of Wales ver carries money about with her; and they are frequently subjected to awkward, and sometimes ar ing, contretemps in consequence. On one occasion last sommer the Princess of Wales, when seeking admission to a public entertainment in London, found herself in the predicament of not possessing the two shillings required for the payment of the entrance fee.

recently added to this list a large brickyard, which he that neighborhood is of unusual pureness and extends that neighborhood is of unusual pureness and extends to a great depth. Massive buildings for drying the bricks have been constructed. A railroad track has been laid, connecting the yard with the main road. Everything, in fact, has been done on the largest and grandest scale. The Prince hopes to make more money out of this venture than from any of his other establishments. In all probability he will be wealthy enough before he dies to warrant the acceptance of the hereditary dukedom which he declined years ago because of his comparative powerty.

King Humbert of Italy, although only forty-five years of age, has already gray hair and beard. fact worries the head of the House of Savoy far less, owever, than it seems to trouble his beautiful Queen, Afraid, probably, that the white hairs of the great mustache of her husband might lead people to think erself more aged, she determined not long since to improve its color. For this purpose she purchased improve its color. For this purpose she purchased a box of well-known hair-coloring material recommended by a French firm. She presented it to her husband and anxiously awaited the effects of its application. But she was disappointed. Instead of a more youthful looking King, she found her favorite lapdog dyed an ugly green on the following morning. When she asked for an explanation King Humbert said that he preferred to try the medicine first upon her dog. "To-morrow," he added, "your Bragiliar parrot will have its turn." But from that hour the hair dye disappeared and the locks of King Humbert remained unchanged.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Presbyterian Church of Paterson, N. J., of which the Rev. J. S. Allen is the pastor, celebrated Thanksgiving in a sensible way. Instead of a routine sermon by the pastor, there were a number of short church, of whom two were ladies, and then a collection amounting to \$11 02 was taken up for The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund. This is the first contribution to the fund for 1890, and therefore deserve special mention

The Boston fire, in which fireproof buildings melbed like wax, recalls the story of the first "Chicago Times" Building. It was a magnificent structure. Storey boasted of its fireproof qualities. "All iron and stone, can't burn," was his frequent remark. Then there came the mighty Chicago fire. "The Times" Building went up like tinder. "Thought your building was fireproof," said a friend to him, as he fled before the advancing flames. "So it is, so it is," was the advancing flames. "So it is, so it is," was the advancing flames.

That rumor about the Pope coming to the United States is again revived. Of course there is nothing in it, but if his Holiness should take up his residence among us he would find life much more enjoyable than in Rome, and he would be delighted with American Catholicism, although at first its Americanism might surprise him.

might surprise him.

Went Him One Better.—"The soil in Kentucky," said the Colonel, wiping his whiskers, "is so rich that vegetables are grown to order while you wait."

"That's nothing," put in the liar from Camden. "On my farm over in Jersey we can't allow the houses to stand a moment in the fields, for fear their hous will take root and the animals grow up to be elephants. I made a three-legged milking-stool, the other day, out of freshly cut saplings and stood it in the barn-yard. The next morning I found in its place a black waimut extension dining table. If I hadn't sawed the legs off close to the ground I might have had a whole parlor suit in a day or two."—(Philadelphia Inquirer.

A dispatch states that the ritualistic Church of the Advent, of Boston, has adopted the old English Sarum Missal instead of the communion service of the Episcopal Prayer Book. Well, these Episcopal brethren who are afraid to shift a comma in the Prayer Book seem to allow themselves a good deal of liberty

Tackheimer.—So help me Moses, but you are right!
Some one snatched a first hand suit off one of Cohen's
prize dummies. The whole street was in the chase.—
(Clothler and Furnisher.

One of Bishop Taylor's African missionaries declares that while apparel does not make the man, the want of is renders the work of missionaries very "When you come across a man," h says, "wearing only a stovepipe hat and a Congo Free state smile, it is hard to preach to him without a feeling of self-consciousness." But we should think it would be much harder to preach to him if he didn's Missionaries should look on the ear the smile. bright side of their work.

Close to the Truth.—A boy with a sied on Cassave, was waiting for a "hitch" on a carriage, when the triver of the vehicle called out:
"Boy, you keep away!"
"Can't I hitch?"

"No, sir."

"Just a block?"

"No, sir!"

"Ten feet?"

If Dom Pedro will take up his residence in the States he will be hospitably welcomed by a multitude of other American sovereigns, and we will naturalize him as soon as the law allows. It would certainly be pleasenter for him to live among a nation of sovereigns than among a nation of subjects.

AUTUMN DAYS. The angier puts by rod and reel,
The corn is hard upon the cob;
The pedler's cry, "Fresh mackerel."
Is now succeeded by "Buy Lob."

The cow no longer needs to whisk Her tail to keep away the flies; The "fall trade" is reported brisk In all the stores that advertise,

Now lecturers begin to spout

For revenue—these things are facts—
The play is on, and men go out

As usual between the acts.

—(Bostor, Couries.

The word "lord" is derived from the Saxon word loafward" meaning guardian of the loaf, and so perhaps it is not strange that some lords are loafers.

haps it is not strange that some lords are loafers.

"A good many years ago when I was a country pedagogue back in the State of Maine," said Professor Knowlton, of the Boys' High Scholl. "I was hearing my class in spelling when I gave out the word 'cuttlele' to a big, lymphatic, redheated girl. Slowly she drawled out—

"C-u cu, t-l il cutt, c-le cle, cu-tick-le."
"I corrected her pronunciation and asked for the definition. She looked around her blankly as if in search for something to spur her memory, when, after a moment or two of silence, I said:

"Why, what is it that covers your hands and face!"

Looking quickly at each hand her face brightened

up, and she replied;
"'Oh, yes, freekles!'"-(San Francisco Examiner.

MOZART'S "DON JUAN."

Mozart's masterplece, "Don Glovanni," was given in German at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, The performance bore evidences in plenty of serious triving, but failed to arouse enthusiasm, apparently for reasons worthy of more careful study than circumstances will allow at present. The parts were dis-tributed as follows: Donna Anna, Madame Lehmann; Donna Elvira, Madame Sonntag-Uhl; Zerlina, Frauleta Betty Frank; Don Juan, Herr Reichmann; Leporello, Herr Fischer; Masette, Herr Schloemann, Herr Seld conducted. Unusual interest was manifested in the revival of the work, which had not been heard in New, York in five years, and the audience was almost a numerous as the house could hold. The endeava be do the work justice was especially evident in finale of the first act.

GIVE THE BRICK A CHANCE.

From The Norwich Builetin.

The trouble is that, with our ideas of building, we insist on putting in so much stone for ornamentation, and so much iron for the advantage of increased light space, and so much plate glass—all easily destructible materials—that the brick isn't ordinarily given a chance to show what it will resist.

STUDY SOUTH AMERICA NOW.

From The Boston Traveller.

It is not improbable that a formal invitation may yet be extended by the Republics to the south of us to send delegates for the purpose of making a tour of observation of their industries and resources, and should this be done it should be promptly accepted. The first condition to a profitable trade between North and South America is that these two sections should have a clear understanding of each other's needs and each other's resources.

NOT EXACTLY ON THE SQUARE, YOU SEE. From The Chicago News.

Boston's big fire was a severe blow to that city, but the loss of reputation which she has sustained by the publication in the newspapers of maps of her crooked streets is even more to her disadvantage than the blast iteal. rom The Chicago News.

AT LEAST, OUTSIDE OF UTAH.

From The Detroit Tribune.

President Woodruff, of the Mormon Church, can't fool the people any more than Erigham Young d.d.

NOT GIVEN TO NICE DISTINCTIONS.